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Had his commandment still authority, it would have made it impossible to have developed militarism to such an institution as we find it to-day, when the burdens of war in time of so-called "peace" are as great as were those of active war in former generations.

But Christ strikes at the root of war, and whenever His teaching shall be accepted by professing Christendom, not merely cavalry and artillery, but infantry also shall pass away, because their services are incompatible with the spirit of love and goodwill towards men which He enjoins, as their special characteristics, upon His disciples. The great institution of war will have died from the root.

It may be convenient just briefly to summarize the points that we think are established by the foregoing narrative:

(a) That such military experience as the Israelites may have had in Egypt was, in the direct providence of God, withdrawn by His keeping them in the wilderness until "*all the men of war* were consumed and dead from among the people."

(b) That in this non-military condition they dispossessed nations trained to war, of giant stature, and provided with chariots and cavalry.

(c) That the victories gained in taking possession of the land were not due to military strength, but chiefly due to interpositions of God's providence in their favor.

(d) That the distinct command of God to Joshua, on the occasion of his first campaign, viz., "to hough their horses and burn their chariots," was designed to keep them as a nation in this non-military condition, in order that they might not trust in their own strength but in the providential care of God.

(e) That throughout the period of the Judges, and during the reign of Saul and the greater part of David's reign, they possessed neither chariots nor horses.

(f) That as a consequence, through want of faith in God's power, they were unable to conquer some of the inhabitants of the valleys "because they had chariots of iron," so that God was reproachfully termed "a god of the hills and not a god of the valleys."

(g) That one of the objects of the Israelites in desiring to have a king, was that he might "lead them forth to battle," and that Saul, though he did not have either cavalry or chariots, did organize a large body of infantry.

(h) That in the latter part of David's reign, *i.e.*, after the kingdom of Israel had attained its greatest political power, David reserved 100 chariots with horses out of the spoil of one of his victories, and that this nucleus was enlarged by Solomon to 1400 chariots and 12,000 horsemen.

(i) That as a distinct consequence of this militarism the kingdom of Israel was rent in twain on the death of Solomon, from which disastrous religious and political consequences ensued.

(j) That apart from this lamentable result the non-military period, which dates from the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan to the time when David inaugurated cavalry and chariots, was a period of over 400 years, during which the land was occupied, and the kingdom established, and its influence over surrounding nations obtained, and some of its greatest victories achieved; whilst the succeeding period of 65 years, end-

ing with the death of Solomon, when militarism prevailed, was marked by many debasing alliances with surrounding nations, ending with the revolt of the ten tribes.

(k) That as regards the ten tribes which thereafter formed the kingdom of Israel, this militarism was maintained under a constant succession of wicked kings, till after 250 years the entire nation was carried away as captives in war, and are now known as "the lost tribes."

(l) That as regards the other two tribes which formed the kingdom of Judah, they had a chequered existence for 400 years, and were then carried captive to Babylon. And although at the end of 70 years they returned to Jerusalem, it was only to semi-independence.

Under the government of their God-fearing kings, such as Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, etc., they experienced very remarkable victories and deliverances, notwithstanding that those kings appear to have had no chariots or cavalry. But under wicked kings, in spite of big armies, they were as easily conquered by surrounding nations as before they had been victorious over them.

(m) In short, the words of Josephus are completely justified: "To speak in general, we can produce no example wherein our fathers got any success by war, or failed of success when without war they committed themselves to God. * * * Thus it appears that arms were never given to our nation."

AMONG THE PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Mr. Chandler's Voice for War.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire predicts war with England. Not only predicts it but apparently hankers after it. England, he thinks, is arrogant, truculent and aggressive; she robs the little governments and bullies the big; she snatches the territory of Venezuela and spurns our remonstrances; she is predatory, insolent and defiant; she tramples on the Monroe doctrine and sneers at American sentiment; there is only one outcome and that is war.

This is Senator Chandler's view. It is a lurid picture. If it did not come from a Senator and if that Senator were not a serious and earnest man, it might be dismissed without consideration. But Mr. Chandler is not a trifler or a blatherskite. He rasps his political opponents in the Senate and his caustic lash cuts and burns in hot debate, but even his irony is only one of the shafts in the quiver of a sober and responsible leader. Mr. Chandler speaks

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A LADY MAKES MONEY.

Mr. Editor:—I am always interested in reading of the success of others and will tell of mine. I tried school teaching, clerking and sewing, all hard work for small pay. I met a lady making \$15 a week selling National Dish Washer—best made. I ordered $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, washed mother's dinner dishes in two minutes, sold all first afternoon; profit \$12. The next week I made \$37, in a month \$143; I am a good talker. I buy of the World Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.; they are very kind to me; they manufacture aluminum and electric goods, many new, rapid selling articles for agents. Others can do as I have by writing them.

CORA MILTON

with a measure of authority. He has been Secretary of the Navy. He is on the Naval Committee. When he says war he means war.

The more's the pity. *The Press* is the sincere friend of Senator Chandler and stands with him in many a contest. It likes his pluck, vigor and determination. But a Senator of the United States ought to speak with the gravity and sobriety and reason which befit his great position and his large responsibility. He ought not to talk lightly of war as an event which is sure to come and almost to be courted. He speaks not simply as an observer but as an actor. He is not merely making prophecy but making history. A responsibility attaches to his words which does not belong to the utterance of the common writer. If any member of the British Parliament of a standing, prominence and influence equal to Mr. Chandler's in Congress were to declare that war with the United States is inevitable and to be welcomed, we should resent and repel it. Why should a Senator of the United States be looser in speech?

PHILADELPHIA EXAMINER AND EXPRESS.

Those Foolish People.

"Those foolish people who half think a foreign war a good thing and a patriotic one should remember that a man can love his own country without hating every other one, and he can wish and work for his country's good without desiring to see every other nation injured in any way. With nations as with individuals, it is possible to be happy and prosperous only under conditions of peace. It is not when every one is becoming poorer and breaking up that others grow rich, but rather wealth is a matter of general prosperity. The more foreign nations quarrel among themselves the worse for us. Every million dollars blown away in gunpowder makes a people that much poorer and with so much less to purchase what we have to sell. If all the armies of Europe were disbanded and universal peace reigned for a quarter of a century; if "commerce destroyers" gave place to commerce builders, the wealth of the world would increase at a rate beyond calculation. If any one wishes the almighty dollar to become supreme he must give his voice against war and struggle for peace.

"It is very true, as the *Chicago Tribune* remarks, that 'the United States won't fight with Great Britain about Venezuela. War would result in confiscation of British interests in American railways, lands and mines, and the British investor knows it perfectly well.' Ben Butler was wont to laugh at any fears that John Bull would run his navy into New York harbor and bombard the city on the ground that every shot fired into Broadway would

cost England a thousand pounds in the destruction of her own capital. There is too much British gold invested from Maine to California to make a war possible or probable. Then, too, what would become of Canada?"

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

It is announced by the Governor of Tahiti that France has annexed Huahine and Borabora, two of the Society Islands in the South Pacific.

The Ribot ministry in France resigned on the 28th of October in consequence of an adverse vote on a resolution of Mr. Rouanet expressing the determination of the Deputies to throw complete light on the affairs of the Southern railway. The unexpected overthrow of the ministry caused great excitement in Paris. A new cabinet has been formed with Mr. Bourgeois as Prime Minister. The new ministry is a radical one, and is not likely to have smooth sailing very long.

The new United States fortifications at Sandy Hook, which have been in process of construction for several years, are hereafter to be known as Fort Hancock. This is now the most important military post on our coast.

Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., the author of our national hymn, beloved and honored of all Americans, died suddenly at the New York and New England railway station, Boston, at halfpast five o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 16th.

In the elections in the various States on the 5th of November the Republicans almost everywhere won overwhelming victories. In New York city Tammany was restored to power.

The question as to the desirability of granting municipal suffrage to women was submitted to the people at the November election in Massachusetts. The male vote was strongly adverse to the proposition. Only a small portion of the women registered, but of those who voted all but about three per cent. favored the proposal.

A convention has been made for the settlement of the Behring Sea claims. It provides for a joint commission, consisting of one representative each from the United States and Great Britain, to assess the damages. If they fail to agree, they are empowered to choose a third member.

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